SPLIT ON PRISON LABOR.

COMPLICTING FIRWS IN THE CHAR-

The Part Labor Unions Have Taken in Fighting Prison-Made Commedities is Vig-orously Condemned by Some Bologates and as Vicerously Defended by Others. By an unexpected combination of circum-

stances the session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held at Association Hall last night, was split in two parts, the larger of which was devoted to a subject quite distinct from that named as the one under dissussion. According to the programme, the was to be devoted to a consideration of politics in charitable and penal fastitutions, and it progressed along that line very peacefully, because everybody concerned had the same ideas on the subject (Commisstoner John W. Keller being absent) until Charlton T. Lewis arose and talked about prison labor, a subject upon which all present seemed to differ more or less, with the result that the session developed into what the President, Wil-liam R. Stewart, of the conference subsequently described as "just the sort of lively time we meeded to stir su up."

At the outset Mr. Stewart prefaced the regular introduction of the subject by saying that he had received an official notification from the President of Mexico of the appointment of Juan Navarro, Consul-General to this city, as delegate to the conference. He then handed the conduct of the meeting over to Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on Politics and Public Institutions. As the committee's report had been circulated in pamphlet form, Prof. Renderson merely touched upon its main points and called on Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell for a cussion of the subject. Mrs. Lowell said, in

"What we need here in New York is more of the moral qualities of citizenship that compel d administration of our institutions. We are in the hands of Tammany Hall, an organization which has proved itself for many years wicked, self-seeking, corrupt and corrupting. Yet it is a fact that the Department of Public Charities in the hands of a Tammany man is in better hands than I have known it in the twenty-two years during which I have been interested in it. Commissioner Keller, in his speech last night, made some inconsistent statements. He said that he was a leval Tammany man, that he would run his department on Tammany princi-ples, and also that he would run it on ples, and also that he would run it on business principles, and the only system he believed in was the system that got things done. Who can believe that these statements hang together? The explanation is that Mr. Keller has never had experience in the results of a partisan selection of employees. It is a blessed thing that the Civil Service law which he so dislikes is in force and that he avows himself a law-abiding man.

"For a reformer it is humiliating to cenfess that the reform administration which preceded Mr. Keller didn't believe in obeying that law, and the results have been lamentable. Had the reformers been true te reform we should to-day have as good a government as any city in the world."

reformers been true to reform we should to-day have as good a government as any city in the world."

Carl Schurz was the next speaker. He said:

"The repert of your committee sets forth that most of the evils and abuses in our institutions are due to the spoils system; that the efficers of the charitable and penal institutions are appointed not because of merit or fitness, but because of party affiliations. While the spoils system of politics does infinite mischief in all directions, there is reason why the mischief to charitable and penal institutions should be regarded as particularly shameful. The man who robs the widow and orphan is the lowest of contemptible beings. The politician who will deliberately subject the heapital, poerhouse, or insane asylum, institutions filled with the unfortunate and helpless, to the villainous rule of spoils politics is on a par with the other rescal. I do not dony that persons appointed in this way do not necessarily mismanage and goal, but the system is calculated to lead into temptation hencet men, and to make downright scoundrels of those less firm in honesty. Marough an effective civil service system we must establish the merit system firm in honesty. In introducing Chariten T. Lewis, Pref. Henderson innocently remarked that the session would diverge for a few moments from the subject under consideration to listen to a member of the Frimon Association, who had comething to say regarding the constitutional amendment mentioned by Mr. Choate at the opening meeting in Carnegie Hall. Not only did the session diverge, but it never got back to the point of divergence, so that the Chairman's "few moments" will stretch out until the next conference in 1899.

"I want to call your attention," said Mr.

ments" will stretch out until the next conference in 1999.

"I want to call your attention," said Mr. Lewis, "to an evil which is strictly parallel to the spoils system, springing as it does from the same defects in moral character. The worst form of politics has sought a refuge in the Constitution itself. Mr. Choate gave a somewhat poetical history of the constitutional menament forbidding labor in prisons except for the needs of either State institutions. This had been passed contrary to the convictions of the Constitutional Convention, because it had been urged by the labor interests, but wise seministration had shown that it is really a beneficent reform. On behalf of the Prison Association, I must say that this is far from the fact as we have found it.

"It is incumbent upon the State that its wards in prison should be supplied with labor, first, for the sake of productiveness: second, for the

"It is incumbent upon the State that its wards in prison should be supplied with labor, first, for the sake of productiveness; second, for the sake of productiveness; second, for the sake of the prisoners, and, third, to enable them to support themselves when they so out into the world. The constitutional amendment has swept away these considerations. Why i Because of half a dozen men who call themselves 'the laboring man,' and to prove it do no work but hang around lobbies and interfere with legislators. [Laughter and some murmurs of dissent.] I protest against any party being influenced by these men, as the parties have been. Legislation for prisons should be conducted on the same principles as animate the highest ideals of etyll service reform. [Applause.]

these men, as the parties have been Legame principles as animate the highest ideals of civil service reform. (Applause.)

Before Mr. Lewis had taken his seat. Mrs. Loweil, who had gone down into the audience after her speech, was climbing the platform stairs and asking for a chance to reply. It was the beginsing of the general engagement.

"It seems to me," she said, almost before she gained the platform, "that if Mr. Choate erred in speaking of the amendment in too favorable terms, Mr. Lewis errs far more in speaking of it in too condemnatory terms. I believe that it is the best labor law yet. One reason why it isn't working as well as it might is that between November, 1894, when it was adopted, and January, 1896, when it went into effect, the time was used by the prison authorities not in preparation for the new arrangement, but in trying to secure a repeal. Labor of the prisoners, as Mr. Lewis admits. I can't sit here and hear the labor unions attacked for defending themselves against the unwise and cruel competition of the prisons. The laboring classes are the peoplemant the unions attacked for defending themselves against the unwise and cruel competition of the prisons. The laboring classes are the people—all the people. The five people that don't belong to the laboring classes don't amount to anything, [Laurater,] Every step the labor unions took was spelied by the action of the prison authorities. Finally the unions had the power to stop that sort of thing and they did it."

Here Mrs. Lowell started in to quote the amendment, but had to appeal to Mr. Lowis.

"I have the sense of it right, haven't I!" she said.

"I'm afraid net," said Mr. Lewis politely. "I'm afraid net," said Mr. Lewis politely.

maid. "I'm afraid not," said Mr. Lewis politely. "If you proceed a little further with it you will see that it doesn't mean what you are taking for

that it desent mean was transfer and a granted."

But the five minutes allotted to each speaker in general discussion had elapsed, so Mrs. Lowell was saved from going on any further Up rose then A. E. Wright of Wisconsin, who had some figures of prison labor in that State to give. In the course of his remarks he came across a place the name of which, as he presounced it, was a tangled riddle. At the third repetition President Stewart came to the rescue of the audience.

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of the audience.

"Spell it." he requested.

"Shee, boy, g-a-s." shouted the speaker, and
he contrived by some lingual parior magic to
get the whole thing into two syllables, and the
audience listened with interest to his statements about the manufacture of chairs there,
and the competition of the prisons in this
industry.

Mast cames man who got up in the middle of
the audience and said briefly: "I've got something I want to say."

This being a natural and not unpraisewerthy
condition of mind, he was invited to come forward and give his name. Come forward he did,
and at the foot of the platform steps said:

"Name, A. Hoagland."

He made the assent and launched into what
he wanted to say.

"There are BO,000 convicts in the penitentiaries of this country. That labor gets soid
at 30 or 40 cents a day to contractors
for seahes, window blinds, boots, and
other articles of apparel and ornament.
There's a town in Masser-Masser-Masserchusetts (excuse me for stuttering, but
this is my first visit in the East country and I
ain't easy with your names); there's a town there
I say, that lives on its bools. That's about all it this is my first visit in the East country and I ain't easy with your names); there's a town there I say, that lives on its books. That's about all it makes. The boot makers there have to compete against that 40 cents a day. Those 80,000 men in the penitentiaries means 80,000 beneat men are kept out of employment. Out in Racine ten years ago I gave a lecture that solved the prison labor question right in a few words. A man in the sudience, when I told how wrong prison labor was, he got up and says. 'I'm a prison contractor, and I make money on it; but if you'll tell me what you're going to do with your prisoners after you take the labor away from 'em I'll quit the business.' I says to him: I'll tell you right now, I says. 'Let your legislators pass a law creating in every State a camp where convicts can be put to work breaking socketo make your roads.' That's the solution I gave, and the audience was so enthusiastic

that the ladies got up and waved their hand-kerchiefs at me. Thank you for your attention."
Handkerchiefs did not flutter as A. Hoegland returned whence he came, but there was liberal applause, through which the voice of the Chairman was heard calling upon somebody, is response to which call a very powerfully built man with a lisp took the stage and began like the reprint of testimony in a lawsuit:
"My name is Chamberlain. I am the warden of the Michigan State prison."
Then he proceeded to explain forcibly and tersely his reasons for believing that the competition of prison labor with outside labor is greatly exaggerated and concluded by saying:
"In Michigan the Frison Board is required to furnish labor, education, and moral training to all prisoners, and the results are an object lesson in the efficacy of that method. A man who goes out of prison without having learned a useful trade through labor is helpless and hopeless."
"We will now hear from Mrs. Barrett," said the Chairman, after looking at a card which had been sent to him.
In response to this a tall person wearing trousers and a mustache ascended the platform steps. It was not Mrs. Barrett, but Congressman Barrett of Massachusetts, who said:
"In Congress we are more accuspend to be told to sit down than asked to talk, so I'm glad

rett of Massachusetts, who said:

"In Congress we are more accussomed to be told to sit down than asked to talk, so I'm glad to have a chance here. Your costitutional amendment I believe to be a step backward. It is bad political economy to think that because your convicts are finantiacturing things for the State they are therefore out of competition. That is simply hoodwinking. If you don't want competitive productiveness in your prison, let the State teach its wards useful trades. But are our labor unions willing to have experts turned out of the State prisons to compete with them ! My belief is that the real laboring man, as distinguished from the demagonie, will not object."

When Mrs. Lincoln of Boston came forward it was supposed that Mrs. Lowell was to find an ally in one of her own sex, but it turned out quite different.

"I believe that the prisoner should certainly

ally in one of her own sex, but it turned outquite different.

"I believe that the prisoner should certainly
be supplied with labor," said Mrs. Lincein;
"and I do not believe that the average workingman objects. In an experience of niseteen
years as manager of tenement houses tenanted
by the laboring class I have heard ne complaints
against prison labor. The man in prison should
have his chance as well as the man outside. In
fact, he needs it more."

have his chance as well as the man outside. In fact, he needs it more."

The wondrous tale was then taken up by Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor Blair of this city, who has always been an ardent labor man. Although the hall is a small one he used a voice that would have made Madison Square Garden feel like a sounding board, and the vivacity of his gestures was the delight of all beholders. He said:

his gestures was the delight of all beholders. He asid:

"I am indeed amused at the position of Mr. Lewis and others who follow his lead, and before I get through with him—well, I want to tell you how deeply I am interested in this matter. You don't know how long I've been at work at it. For nearly thirty years I have been fighting the contract system. Now I hold a responsible position in this city. I started in the interest of humanity early in life, and I've been supporting myself ever since. When I was seven years old I made a living selling papers. I've always been closely interested in the workingmen because I'm one myself. It was me that made the fight against contract labor in person at my own expense, from one end of the State to the other, in spite of Mr. Lewis and

of the State to the other, in spite of Mr. Lewis, and—
"Don't misrepresent me," broke in Mr. Lewis.
"We helped you in that."
"It is an important and humane measure that the labor leaders has achieved in this amendment," swept on the speaker. "We also took children out of the factories. It was me that started that movement."

At this point a round@and smooth-faced man in the west gallery leaned over, and with an expression of placid interest asked:

"Is this an autobiography?

Mr. Blair didn't even hear it. With powerful intonation he made his points until he was brought up short by the expiration of time.

"De I have to stop!" he asked, dropping his uplifted hands. "I'll stop if you want me to."
"I'll put a motion to allow you three extra minutes, said the Chairman, and the motion was carried, but Mr. Blair hardly carried out his promise to "tend to Mr. Lewis." which was the ground on which he said he was glad to have the three minutes.

was carried out this promise to "tend to Mr. Lewis," which was the ground on which he said he was glad to have the three minutes.

As he retired a spectacled man in the front row rose with an attempt to divert the stream of eloquence into its original channel by putting a point of order, that "we now get away from this family quarrel is New York and take up the discussion on Mr. Schurz's address." It was a failure. There were cries of "Wines," and Mr. Frederick Howard Wines got up.

"In answer to the gentleman who so easily solved the prison labor problem in one word," he said, "and who stated that the labor of 80,000 prisoners deprives 80,000 other men of a chance to work, I'd like to say that there is nothing in it. He might just as well say that the labor dany 80,000 mae keeps 80,000 ether men out of work. And his scheme of labor in roadmaking would be the same thing. In regard to Mrs. Lowell's pestien, when she thinks that the constitutional amendment is of any help to the laboring man, she is herself laboring under a delusion. As to sur last eloquent friend, I've no doubt he thought he was advancing humanity is trying to blot out productive labor, but he is deceived. Labor can take care of itself. The prisoner can't we should look out for the helpless prisoner."

An old gentleman moved an adjournment "to give opportunity to digest all these instructive speeches," but possibly the audience's digestiowas out of order; anyway, they wouldn't adjourn, but called for Mr. Lewis, who made a brief speech and was followed by Robert Treat Paine. One more futile attempt was made to bring the discussion around to the original subject. A motion to adjourn prevailed and the first real discussion of the Conference was over.

In the meraing there were meetings of the

valled and the first real discussion of the Con-ference was over.

In the morning there were meetings of the Committees on Abuse of Medical Charities, en Immigration and Interstate Migration on In-sanity, en Municipal and County Charities, on Organization of Charity, on the Duty of the State to Delinquent Children, and on the Duty of the State to Dependent Children. In the afternoon visits were made to the Metropolitan museum of Art the Lenox Library, the Fernale museum of Art, the Lenox Library, the Female Guardian Society, and the New York Juvenile Asylum, where a patrictle programme was given by the children.

HELD FOR HUSBAND MURDER. Philadelphia Woman, Mrs. Ecluer, Acqui of Administering Poisson.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20.—An investigation by the Coroner to-day into the death of Reuben Zelner of 502 North Eleventh street, which was originally reported to have been due o paralysis, resulted in a verdict that death had resulted from strychnine poisoning at the hands of his wife, Mary E. Zelner, and she was sent to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. Chemists testified to the presence of poison in the body, and house maids in the employ of Mrs. Zelner swore that she had employ of Mrs. Zelner swore that she had urged them at various times to procure poison so that she could get rid of the "old man."

Mr. Zelner was elderly and owned considerable property. His wife was young. A witness testifled that she was frequently in the company of a man known as "Jim." and that sometimes ho visited her at her home.

Quarrels were said to be frequent between Mr. and Mrs. Zelner. On April 12 last Mr. Zelner died unexpectedly, and at the Coroner's inquest next day Mrs. Zelner testified that he had been troated for paralysis. She promised to bring a

next any arm. Zeiner testined that he had beer treated for paralysis. She promised to bring a certificate of death from the attending physician. Falling to appear, the coroner became suspicious. An investigation was begun which culminated in to-day's action by the Coroner's investing to the coroner's investigation.

jury.

Medical evidence was submitted showing that an analysis of the stomach and other organs proved the presence of a large quantity of arsenic.

BROKE IN J. P. MORGAN'S STABLE The Burgiar Held for Trial for Stealing a Set of Harness.

Thomas Murray, an alleged printer, of 999 Third avenue, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of burglary W. H. Ferns, a watchman at J. Pierpont Mor gan's house at 219 Madison avenue, accused Murray of stealing a silver mounted set of harness from the stable at the east of the house. The robbery was discovered by sone servants in Ansen Phelps Stokes's house, which is two doors from Mr. Morgan's. About midnight Thursday they notised the harness on the grass in Mr. Stokes's yard. Ferns identified the harness as belonging to the Morgan stable, and told Policeman Helenke.

The latter discovered that a window in the stable had been forced and the harness case opened. After lying in wait until about 2 o clock he saw Murray come in the Stokes yard and take the harness. Murray was held in \$1,500 by Judge Crane for the Grand Jury. Murray of stealing a silver-mounted set of har

INDIANS JOINING THE SHAKERS Auxiety in Washington State Over an Outbreak of Beligious Baueing.

TACOMA, May 20 .- A religious movement has taken hold of the Madison, Snohomish, Lummi and Muckleshoot Indian tribes, causing scores of Indians to join the Shakers and begin dancing. The authorities are apprehensive a dancing. The authorities are apprehensive as to the result. Indian Agent Govan has wired to Washington on the subject and has been notified that troops will be furnished if needed. Shaker churches on eight other reservations have been notified to begin dancing on Bunday. In July all tribes are to hold a reunion for the baptism of converts made during the present dancing. The Indians believe that dancing and shaking until they fall exhausted will drive away sin.

Miccougher Getting Well.

George Tully, the electrician who went to Bellevue Hospital on Thursday to be treated for hiccoughs, was sleeping peacefully at 11 o'clock last night, and the hospital doctors said that he had probably been cured.

LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The alterations to be made in the Metrepoli tan during the coming vacation include the addition of two boxes to the second or grand tier. One of them will occupy part of the space allotted to the old Opera Club, which will be accommodated without trouble in the somewhat limited quarters of the omnibus box after it has been reduced in size, even if it be decided to revive the organization. the persons who were most prominent in it several years ago are not likely fer various reasons to take any active part in its reorganization. The society languished during the last year of its existence in spite of the fact that the bars were let down and the invitation to enter pracwere let down and the invitation to enter practically unconditional. The other box is to be made up from the row of small boxes opposite the omnibus box. They seat only four persons and that with difficulty, and the demand for them has never been great notwithstanding their cheaper prices. Other alterations will be in the nature of renovations. The seats in the orchestra will be re-covered and the house will be touched up with fresh paint wherever it is needed. There is also the customary promise of new costumes. For a wonder there has been nothing said by the management about a new corps de ballet. An announcement of this kind has been customary, together with promises of corps de ballet. An announcement of this kin has been customary, together with promises c marrellous improvement in this branch of th establishment, but the same heavy-footed plot ders have always gyrated later, and the publi has censed to take any interest in these pron lsed improvements.

The young foreigner, who suddenly resigned from a city club as well as a militia organization and was in the prevailing spirit of the time immediately taken for a Spanish spy had been in New York for some time before he beame known to the members of the two organ zations. He then had a title which sounded as if it were of Italian origin, although it was said that he and his title came from Mexico. He was undoubtedly from one of the Southern races, spoke French, Spanish, and English, and was much more proficient in the first two than in the last. His exaggerated style of dressing, as well as a huge dog with which he was fre as well as a huge dog with which he was frequently seen, helped to attract the attention of persons who had no idea who he was, and his identity during the greater part of his stay in New York was a matter of which most persons were ignorant. He was a well-bred, agreeable man, who made friends, and nobody believes now that his temporary absence from places at which he was formerly glad to be seen, is in any way connected with the present relations between this country and Spain. One of the anecdotes told about his association with the militia regiment to which he belonged created a great deal of amusement when it was first told. The young man was anxious to buy a horse for his own use, and decided to try at a drill one that belonged to a member of the organization. It was an animal trained to drill and valued at about \$400. The company had not been at work for more than twenty minutes when in one of the manœuvres the horse's leg was injured. A veterinary was called, and after working at the horse decided that the animal could not be saved. Several persons agreed that the only thing to do was to shoot it. This was done after he rider had protested that everything possible abould be done to save the animal's life. When the shot was fired that put the horse out of existence the little crowd that had gathered about the animal was surprised to see the young foreigner fall in a dead faint. This was not regarded, however, as any reflection on his bravery. He paid the price asked for the horse after having used it for, only twenty minutes. The shock of that transaction was looked upon by most of the men as sufficient grounds for the emotion displayed by the young foreigner. quently seen, helped to attract the attention of

The former Miss Julia Arthur, of the blac eyes and languorous lips, is said to be recov ring rapidly from the illness which compelled her temporary retirement from the stage. She uated on an island off the Maine coast, and her time there is passed in regaining her health and considering whether she shall permanently cease to act or spend some of her young hus band's millions in a series of Shakespeareau revivals next year. What her decision in the matter will be remains to be seen, but it is certain that she is able to do exactly what her inclinations suggest. The wealth of the men who
marry actresses is likely to be touched by the
imaginative exaggerations of the chroniclers,
but the Boston gentleman who married Miss
Arthur really is wealthy. Her career during
the past twelve menths must have afforded some
grounds of eavy for her less fortunate sisters.
Only a year ago Miss Arthur was a member
of Sir Henry Irving's company, and was overshadowed by some of the other players at the
Lyceum, and was anxiously awaiting a chance
to return to this country as a star. William
Chency's purely casual interest in her affairs
has already been described. It was chiy
through his acquaintance with her brother that
he was led to associate himself with the business side of her enterprise. With a play that
was looked upon as a very uncertain quantity,
with little or no reputation outside of New
York, and with the misfortunes of fire and
illness coming upon her, Miss Arthur made one
of the notable successes of the senson. Persons who know her are inclined to believe that
she will retire. Miss Arthur, has been on the
stage since she was a child, and she has passed
through all that, is hardest and most severe
in its discipline. So the life has little lifusion
for her. She has made a reputation now, and a
fortune as well, and there, are few temptations
now for her to return to the stage; at least,
there would seem to be few temptations to most
of her sisters in the profession. that she is able to do exactly what her inclina tions suggest. The wealth of the men who

Another attempt has been made to introduc here the small open carriages which are so popular in Continental cities, 'notably Paris, but have never succeeded in gaining any popularity in New York. The new open cabs are like those in Paris, and in most particulars resemble the Paris flacre, differing from this vehicle chiefly in the matter of color. They have been introduced here not by the private companies, but by one of the railroad cab companies, and will not therefore be available for one of the uses to which they would ordinarily be most frequently put. They are especially adapted to park driving, and for that purpose would be found more soltable than the hansoms which are just now the most popular vehicles for that purpose. It remains to be seen if these little equipages, which have never been popular here in the past, can be made profitable, or whether New York is in this respect more like London than Paris, and prefers the hansom to the flarer. The automobiles seem to be making little or no progress here, and the number of them seen on the street to-day appears no larger than it was when the first of them rolled up and down the avenue. In London they are said to have grown popular enough to arouse the enmity of the cabbles, who are so opposed to them as to threaten all kinds of damage. Hut in spite of that the automobiles are said to prosper still. They are not easy to upset, and their compact form makes it easy for them to hold their own in occasional engagements with hansom drivers. The most declide effect they have had is said to be the proposed introduction in London of 12-cent fares. which they would ordinarily be most frequently

Along with the fashionable restaurants and notels that have moved northward establishments which have always had some sympa thetic association with them have moved also in order that the relation of propinquity might continue to exist between them. One of the best known gambling houses New York ever knew established an uptown branch several years ago, not far from the southern limit of Central Park. The possibility of such a resort on that particular street could not have been contemplated a decade ago, but it exists now, and its prosperity shows the demand tor such a resort in that region. It has almost ac such a resort in that region. It has almost acquired a popularity which makes the original establishment downtown the less important of the two. Now another familiar establishment, which for a long time existed as what was euphemistically called a club, is about to move uplown and settle in a block which has but one interruption to its demesticity. This, it is only fair to say, is the cause of the second change in the character of the neighborhood. The historic restaurant that has sinally reached the highest peint uptown would scarcely have moved without attracting some of the insitutions which were formerly near it. The most important that has followed it up will be found within a few feet of the restaurant as soon as the necessary alterations in its new home are completed. But the discreet façade of the promistone dwelling will never suggest the facilities it offers at a point about one mile and a half above the spot on which the proprieter first made his fortune. It is the peculiarity of this establishment that, by keeping near the restaurant in question, it has maintained a certain exclusiveness that is likely to be more marked than ever in its present neighborhood. quired a popularity which makes the original

One of the busiest offices of the city government just now is that of the Inspector of Com oustibles, and from the present indications the coming Fourth of July will be the noisiest for It was announced last week that never n the history of this department had there been so many applications for permits to vend fireso many applications for permits to vend fire-works. The dealers in fireworks anticipate a large demand for their goods because the war has stirred the small boys up to a high pitch of onthusiasm. One dealer said on Naturday: "I have received more orders for fireworks than in any year during which I have been in busi-ness. Centennial year was a good one for fire-works, but this is a better one. We have in hight now about as many orders as we can fill, and it looks as if New York proposed to burn about as much powder as Dewey did at Manils." VANISHING EXCESS DEBT. ANOTHER OPINION BY MR. WHALES

WIPES OUT A LOT OF IT.

Liabilities Payable from Fire De Wore Let Are Not "Bebt"-Bamage Award Included in the Tax Lovy May Corporation Counsel Whalen has given an opinion on another phase of the bonded debt limit question which will considerably reduce the already attenuated "excess" found by Comptroller Coler. On Feb. 6, 1897, \$300,000 worth of Fire Department bonds were sold to the Sinking Fund Commission, and on Nov. 18 of the same year \$300,000 more of the same class of securities were acquired by the same purchaser. The bonds were authorized by the Board of Estimate for the purpose of acquiring new sites and erecting thereon fire engine bouses, and several contracts were let on the strength of that action. When the bills of the contractors were no sented Comptroller Coler held them up until he

could get the opinion of the Corporation Coun

sel as to whether, assuming that the constitu

selled Comparence costs are then up mint ase could get the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to whether, assuming that the constitutional debt limit had been exceeded at the time of the sale of the bonds to the Sinking Fund, the city could enter into contracts for the erection of buildings and the acquirement of sites to be paid for from the proceeds; also whether claims against the city for the erection of such buildings and the acquirement of sites can be paid from those funds.

Mr. Whalen holds that when a fund is provided for the carrying on of a contract the making of such a contract does not create a debt within the meaning of the Constitution. It is simply an expenditure of a fund held under a special trust. If, he says, the city had reached or passed its debt limit at the time of the execution of a certain contract, and if bonds, had been sold for the work before the contract was executed, then the funds received from their sale could lawfully be applied to the payment of the contract to the extent of the cash so raised. But if the bonds were sold subsequent to the making of the centract, the debt so created would come within the constitutional prohibition.

Mr. Whalen also decides that the Comptroller may legally pay all claims for damages awarded in street and park opening proceedings, which have been included in the tax levy of any year by the Board of Estimate, even if the city had exceeded its debt limit at the time the title to the property was taken, or when the report of the Commissioners was confirmed or at any time subsequent thereto.

This latter opinion will probably wipe out the last vestige of the \$24,000,000 or liabilities for street and park opening proceedings which the Comptroller included in his statement to the Mayor, showing that the city had exceeded its borrowing capacity by \$50,000,000. The Board of Estimate is required by law to include in its final estimate for street and park openings as sun equal to the difference between the total of the claims uresented for damages and

ROW AT HARLEM MUSIC HALL. Stage Hands and Policemen Beat the Escert

of Two Women-Wemen Also Misused. The stage door of the Harlem Music Hall vas a scene of excitement last night owing to the attempt of a number of stage hands to put two men and two women out of the theatre. The party, all of whom were well dressed, occupied a box on the left of the stage. During the performance the heat became so oppressive that one of the women was taken ill. She had to be helped out of the box by her companions, who led her out on a fire escape near the stage entrance to get the air. While the party were on the fire escape one of the stage hands, it is said, made a remark about one of the wemen. The smaller man of the party, whose name was said to be Frank Ebrehall, resented this and

smaller man of the party, whose name was said to be Frank Ebrehall, resented this and struck the stage hand.

This precipitated a general fight between the stage hands and the two men. Both were knocked down repeatedly and were soon showing the marks of their rough treatment. In the midst of the light the woman who had been ill fainted. The other woman remonstrated with the stage hands, who also fell so her. Policeman Thornton of the East 126th street station heard the sounds of the scuffle and ran to the scone, followed by two detectives. The police apparently took sides with the stage hands. Several bystanders asked the police to arrest the two men and end the fight. The police instead continued to punish the men. The dresses of both women were nearly torn off in the struggle. One of the men was knocked down a flight of starts leading from the stage door to the basement. The police finally concluded that they had done their duty and pushed the four members of the party, all of whom were now bleeding, into a cab. The cabman was told by the police, according to a bystander, to "drive them anywhere." man was told by the police, according to a by-stander, to "drive them anywhere."

Manager Tuck of the music hall said later that both men were well known, but he refused to give their names. Very few of the audience knew of the light. A few who saw the distur-ance on the sidewalk expressed much indigna-tion at the conduct of the police.

FREE SAILING FOR SEAL POACHERS The Vessels of Our Patrol Fleet Withdrawn to

He Converted Into Pichting Shine. SHINGTON, May 20.-Seal poscher Behring Sea will have no interference with their traffic this season from this Government. There will be no patrol in Alaskan waters and the British Government is expected to withhol any vessels as well. The failure to main tain the usual summer patrol, which has been made either by regular naval vessels or ships of the revenue cutter service, is due to the necessity of retaining every vessel on the Pacific coast which would be of use as a fighting ship. All the cutters were soon impressed into the naval service, and are now being converted and fitted out as regular war vessels. mounting guns and equipped for patrol work along the Pacific. Poachers are understood now to be leaving the British provinces with their to be leaving the British provinces with their boats for Alaska, and the Treasury officials fear that great havoe will be committed to seal life this season, owing to lack of protection by this Government. The herds, which have dwindled until they are but comparatively few in number, will probably be greatly decinated by the attacks of the poachers, the officials believe, but they see no way of preventing it, as to secure vessels for patrol work, manned and equipped, would draw on the available number of officers and men to an extent which could not be readily met.

TWO CHILDREN RUN OVER. One Milled and the Right Leg of the Other Broken-Brivers Arrested.

John Heelman, 8 years old, of 121 East Nine tioth street, was run over by a delivery wagon at Park avenue and Ninetleth street, at 7 o'clock last evening, and died half an hour later at the Presbyterian Hospital. The boy, while playing ball in the street, fell under the wagon, playing ball in the street, fell under the wagon, and the rear wheels passed over his stomach. The driver of the wagon was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth street station.

John Nersberger, 11 years old, of 1712 First avenue, while stealing a ride on the rear platform of a First avenue horse car at 7:30 last evening, was forced to jump off by the approach of the conductor. He fell under the wheels of a delivery wagon driven by Otto Lauerman of 226 East 108th street. The boy's right leg was broken. Lauerman was locked up.

MISSING POLICEMAN A SUICIDE. Thomas McDonald's Body Found in the Hay

The body of Thomas McDonald, the police man who disappeared on April 26, was found yesterday afternoon in the Harlem River at the foot of East 135th street. The body was in miform, including the night stick and badge. uniform, including the hight stick and badge. The helmst was missing.

AlcDonald, who was attached to the West 152d street station, disappeared shortly after the midnight roll call on April 26. For some time previous he had acted queerly and complained of pains in his head. His family believe he committed suicide while mentally deranged. McDonald was 42 years old and had been seventeen years on the police force.

Cut life Threa! with a Pocketkuife.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 20.-The body of a man apparently about 45 years old was found in Munn's woods, Prospect avenue, West Orange this afternoon by Andrew Cillett and Chauncey C. Kennedy. Up to a late hour to-night no one had called to identify the remains. The man had evidently been dead about twenty-four hours. He had cut his throat with a pocket halfe. His appearance would indicate that in life the man was a respectable mechanic.

Moulder Henry Stocker Mills Hitm

Henry Stocker, an iron moulder, aged 38, and oarding at 2 Atlantic street, Newark, ended his life yesterday morning by taking a dose of carbolic acid. He started for work as usual in the morning, but returned to his room at 10 o'clock, and was found dead there at noon. Sept in July for Refusing, on Advice of Counsel,

Lawyer Joseph L. Kenne of 59 Liberty street, who has been in Raymond Street Jall in Brookyn for contempt of court since May 13 for re fusing to answer certain questions in a proceed ng before a referes in which his action as an executor for an estate was involved, was before Justice Johnson of the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of certiorari, but he failed to secure his celease. Mr. Keane was the executor of the estate of Mary Hughes, and a couple of months ago be was called before Surrogate Abbott in Brook lyn on the application of Catherine Murphy, a sister of the testatrix, who demanded an ac counting. The matter was referred to Lawyer Henry B. Hathaway, and at the hearing before him on April 11 at 41 Wall street counsel for Mrs. Murphy propounded this question to

him on April 11 at 41 Wall street counsel for Mrs. Murnby propounded this quession to Keane:

"The amount with which you credit yourself is \$2,003.78. The amount with which you charge yourself is \$5,395.63, leaving an unpaid balance on your hands of \$3,391.84. Whereabouts and in what form is this money?"

On advice of his counsel Keane refused to answer the question on the ground that it was immaterial, irrelevant, and foreign to the issues submitted to the referee.

On April 30 Referee Hathaway adjudged Keane in contempt and his arrest followed. Keane was quickly released by Judge Pryor, before whom he was brought on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that as the proceedings were before the Kings county Surrogate the arrest should have been made in that county. Keane was rearrested after a short interval by the Sheriff of Kings county on an order of commitment issued by the first tried to obtain his rele se by habeas corpus proceedings, and rading in this he procured the writ of certiforari, in which Justice Johnson gave an adverse decision yesterday. The Justice held that he had no jurisdiction to review the proceedings of the referee, and that the only relief for the imprisoned lawyer must come through the Appellate Division. Mr. Keane, according to Justice Johnson's rulling, mustremain in jail until June 7, unless meanwhile he pays a fine of \$160 and answers the question to which he objected.

ANTI-WOODRUFF COMBINES

It Is Said That Wilson, Worth and Buttling The report that Postmaster Francis H. Wilson of Brooklyn has formed an alliance with ex Sheriff William J. Buttling, the leader of the remnant of the Worth element in the Repub lican organization, with a view to securing as many delegates as possible to the State Convention pleaged to oppose the renomination of Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, has caused a stir among the Republican statesmen in Brook-

stir among the Republican statesmen in Brooklyn. Mr. Wilson was formerly in strong antagonism to the Worth faction, and his reported change of front has caused much surprise in political circles.

It is understood that the June primaries are to be fought out on Woodruff and anti-Woodruff lines. The Buttling-Wilson combination intends, it is said, te make its chief fight against Walter H. Atterbury and Navai Officer Robert A. Sharkey, the leaders in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards respectively.

Observant politicians who have made a careful study of the list of 27,000 enrolled Republican voters are confident that the Worth people will cut an insignificant figure at the primaries, and that neither Worth. Buttling, nor Wilson will be able to secure a seat in the convention. Both before and since the enrollment was completed the friends of Mr. Woodruff have been especially active, and they predict that he will have a practically solid delegation from Kings county in the State Convention.

FOUND \$400.

The Menest Railroad Guard, However, Turned It In at the Terminal Station

A passenger who left a Fifth avenue elevated train at the Sixteenth street station in Brooklyn last night, between 8 and 8:30 o'clock, left several newspapers on a seat near the door. The guard after the train left the station went into the car and picked up the papers. Out from the folds of one dropped a thick black morocco wallet.

The few passengers in the car who had noticed the bundle crowded around as the guard opened the wallet. It was jammed full of bills, amount-

the wallet. It was jammed full of bills, amounting in all to over \$4.00, besides a number of receipts, blank billheads of a New York business house, and several business cards.

When the train reached the terminus at Sixty-fifth street the guard handed wallet and contents to the agent. The train had hardly left on its return trip to the bridge when a man evidently doing his utmost to appear calm inquired of the agent if a wallet had been turned in. He appeared greatly relieved when he was informed that there had been. He described the contents of the wallet to the agent, and it was returned to him. He promised to call to-day and see the guard who had found it. He said he was a collector for a wholesale commission house in this city.

STRUCK BY A FAST TRAIN.

One of Lord & Taylor's Drivers Injured-A An east-bound express train on the West

Shore Railroad ran into one of Lord & Taylor's delivery wagons yesterday afternoon at Cedar wood. The train was making up time and was going about fifty-nve miles an hour. It struck the wagon fairly, but the horse escaped injury. The driver was found by the train hands su The driver was found by the train hands surrounded by fragments of the wagon a considerable distance from the track. He was alive, but hadly injured. He soon lost consciousness, but before he did so he said that another man had been with him on the wagon. The train hands searched for the man, but he could not be found. The wounded man, whose name was not learned, was taken to Weehawken on the train. The Englewood pelice communicated with Lord & Taylor, who verified the man's statement that another man had been with statement that another man had been with him. A search for the missing man was be-gun last night, as it is thought be could hardly have escaped injury.

RESULT OF MOB RULE.

Car of a Lynching Impels Gov. Bradley No. to Monur a Regulattion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 20,-Gov. Bradley to day perhaps saved the life of Bob Blanks, a negro under arrest at Cairo, Ill., for bavin negro under arrest at Cairo, Ill., for having committed an assault upon a little white girl at Mayfield, Ky. When Sheriff Southitt of Graves county sought from Gov. Bradley a requisition for the return of Blanks, Gov. Bradley refused, fearing a mob. The Governor indersed on the application.

"The wholesale slaughter of negroes by mobs in Graves county and the failure to punish their murderers satisfy me that to have this man sent back there would be to have him sent to his death, and that he could not obtain even to his death, and that he could not obtain even

to his death, and that he could not obtain ever a semblance of a fair trial. If guilty he deserver death, but punishment should be inflicted by law and not by mob. I decline to issue the requi-sition."

DONNELLY RUNNING AHEAD. No Is Likely to He the Next President of the Printers' International Union.

In the referendum vote now being taken in the different local unions of the International Typographical Union for the election of officers, Typographical Union for the election of officers, St. Louis has cast 354 votes in favor of Famuel B. Donnelly for President, against 40 for William Prescott. Last night the returns from Cincinnati gave 167 for Donnelly and 32 for Prescott. All the larger cities have now been heard from except New York, the returns for which will be announced on May 31. New York is expected to give a substantial majority for Donnelly, who is the President of Typographical Union No. 6.

Didn't Know It Was Londed | Shot in the Leg While Harry Bankard, assistant receiving eashier in the Wagner Palace Car Company's office, at Forty-fourth street and Vanderbill avenue, was examing a revolver which he believed to be unloaded, resterday, the revolver went off and the bullet entered his leg. He was taken to Flower Hospital, where an attempt was made to find the bullet by the X-rays. It was unsuccessful, and at his father's request ho was removed later to the Mount Sinni Hospital, He is 17 years old and lives at 127 East Twenty-fourth street.

A Brooklyn Enpliet Church Divided.

The members of the Greenwood Baptist Church have decided, by a vote of 138 to 121, in favor of selling the present church property is Fifteenth street and Fourth avenue, in Brooklyn, and building a new church in a more de-sirable location. The majority want to locate on the Park Slope, north of Ninth avenue and south of Sixth street. It is thought that the controversy may lead to a split in the congrega-tion.

Tuberculosis Commissioners Chosen. ALBANY, May 20,-At the annual meeting of

the State Board of Health to-day Dr. Daniel Lewis of New York was reflected President of the Soard, and Drs. F. W. Smith of Syracuse and S. Case Jones of Rochester were selected as tuberquiests commissioners,

LAWYER KRANE IN CONTEMPS, BURGLARS NAMED WITH BOOTS. francis of the House They Robbed Learn o

Tony Velter, aged 30 years, of 158 East House ton street, and Max Stohl, aged 19 years, who says he has no home, were held in \$1,500 in Harem Court yesterday for trial for Policeman Cameron of the East 104th stree station caught them at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at 113th street and Fifth avenue with silverware and other stolen property in their possession. They had a gold watch and chain ralued at 860, two overcoats valued at \$20, two silk umbrellas valued at our pieces of silk valued at \$00, five pairs of kid gloves valued at \$5, and silverware enoug to bring the total up to \$302. The prisoners re

to bring the total up to \$302. The prisoners refused to tell where they got the valuables, but the police searched the overcoats and found a letter in one of the pockets directed to Herman Long of 261 West 113th street.

Detsetive Schirmer went to that address and awoke the inmates of the house. It did not take Mr. Long more than five minutes to decide that burglars had visited the house while the family slept. A further examination revealed that the thieves had removed the iron bars guarding a rear basement window and had ransacked the basement and first floor. There was fully \$2.000 worth of property to select from, and they took all they thought they could conveniently carry. The Jimmies used were found on the prisoners, and the nlunder recovered was identified by Mr. Long. Sichl was recognized at Police Headquarters as having recently finished a term in prison in Connecticut for burglary committed in New Haven. The police know nothing very serious against Velter, and believe this is his first venture in high-grade crime.

ROBBED AN EXPRESS AGENT.

Wells Parge Man at Girard, Pa., Enecked

Bewn in Baylight-\$3,000 Taken. ERIE. Pa., May 20,-A. M. Hayes, the Wells Fargo Express Company's agent at Girard, was assaulted by a stranger shortly before 11 o'clock this morning, and after being knecked senseless by a heavy blow on the head was robbed of package of money containing \$2,000. The robbery occurred at the Girard station a few mo ments after the Bessemer train pulled out going

The stolen money was consigned to the R. M. Battles Bank at Girard from the Second Nation al Bank of this city. It was taken from the al Bank of this city. It was taken from the office in this city in charge of the Wells Farge's messenger, W. F. Marshall, on the 9:10 o'clock Bessemer train, and he surrendered it to Agent A. M. Hayes when the Bessemer train reached Girard, calling that official into the express car to deliver it and taking his receipt for the package. Hayes was discovered in an unconscious condition and can give no description of his assailant. The country is being scoured by posses in scarch of the thief.

FRENCH BANK FISHERIES.

The First Trip a Complete Patture Owing to the Poor Batt Used. HALIFAN, May 20 .- Advices from St. John's,

N. F., are that the French Bank fishery, with headquarters at St. Pierre Island, is a complete failure. This is because of French inability to obtain fresh bait, which is exclusively in the hands of the Newfoundlanders and which it is illegal for them to sell. The French were forced to use periwinkles and putrid meat fo balt. This falled, and the fishermen are now returning with empty ships. They will make a second trip, as usual, when different bait will be used, but with the first voyage lost it will be im-possible, even if successful, to secure catches nore than sufficient for home consumption in nore than sufficient for home consumption is the French market, leaving none for export and freeing Newfoundland of their competition is other European markets.

STOW SLIDES IN VALDES PASS.

160 Alaskan Prespectors Buried Under ti Snow and Two of Them Milled. SEATTLE, May 20.-The steamer Morgan City, from Valdes, Alaska, brings news of two

snow slides in Valdes Pass on April 12. The first buried 100 men who were encamped along the trail. There were between 600 and 800 the trail. There were between 600 and 800 people in the camp at the time, and all who escaped the slide immediately set themselves to work to excavate their neighbors. They saved all but two.

The excitement attending the first slide had scarcely subsided when the second occurred, burying forty more men and women, all of whom were rescued alive. While the loss of life was slight, the destruction of provisions and supplies was great. many prospectors los-

and supplies was great, many prospectors los-ing their entire outlits and being compelled to abandon the trip.

THE MENOCAL COURT-MARTIAL. Engineer White Testifica That He Never Saw

Any Water-Tight Sheet Piling. Civil Engineer U. S. G. White continued his testimony for the defence at the Menocal courtmartial at the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday. His testimony went to show that the defects in the dry dock which resulted in the leak were not due to any lack of careful supervision on Mr. Menocal's part. In the opinion of the witness the crockedness in the sheet piling was caused by the dredging. Although the specifications called for water-tight work, he had never seen sheet piling that was perfectly water tight.

The trial may last another week PACKARD'S 40TH COMMENCEMENT. Gen. Stewart I., Woodford and Bishop Potter

Address the Graduates. The fortieth commencement exercises of Pack ard's Business College were held last evening at Carnegio Music Hall. Gen. Stewart L. Wood ford, late United States Minister to Spain, was one of the speakers. When he was introduced the orchestra played "The Star-spangled Banner" and the audience cheered. Gen. Woodford gave the graduates some good advice, and said nothing about the war. The other speakers were Bishop Potter and Charles Photley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education. The hall was decorated with American flags.

TOLD HER HIS EYES WERE WEAR Dr. Fuller Gave Donn a Prescription at a Card

Party-New He Is Sued for 203. Dr. Frances V. C. Fuller of 110 St. James' place, Brooklyn, says she treated Walter C. Donn for weak eyes and that Donn has failed to pay the bill, amounting to \$93. She sold the bill to Ellery A. Whitman, and yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn Whitman sued Supreme Court in Brooklyh Whitman sued Donn to recover the amount.

Donn testified that he met Dr. Fuller at a progreasive euchre party in November, 1891, and that she asked him if his eyes were weak. He told her he had suffered for some time and she gave him a prescription. She never treated him after that, he said. The case was not finished.

STRIKES ON BIG BUILDINGS.

Six Hundred More Men Leave Work in Behalf of the Striking Stone Workers.

Strikes were ordered yesterday by the Board of Walking Delegates on the following build ings in sympathy with the locked-out and strik ings in sympathy with the locked-out and striking machine stone workers: The Martinique
Hotel. Thirty-third street and Broadway;
the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, Forty-third street and Lexington avenue, and on the University Club, Fifty-fourth
street and Fifth avenue. About 600 men storpet
work on these buildings, and in all about 7,000
men have now been involved in sympathetic
strikes in support of the stone workers since the
present series of strikes began.

Mrs. Ehret and Her Daughter Discharged.

Mrs. Julia Ehret and her daughter Julia, who were arrested Thursday night on the statement of ex-Policeman Ernest A. Hasse, when dying of self-inflicted wounds, that they had attempted to extort money from him, were arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday. Mrs. Ehrei repeated her story that Sasso had postered her with unwelcome attentions for rears, and denied that she had tried to extort mone; from him. Capt. O Brien's detectives said they had no evidence other than the statement of ex-Policeman Sasse, so Magistrate Deuel discharged the accused women.

Pet Bog Shot for Bling lie Owner

While trying to quiet her obstreperous pet dog, Bismarck, in her rooms at 210 West Sixtyfifth street yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Johann Frick was bitten on the finger. She screamed, and the dog ran out into the street, where a number of children were playing. When the dog appeared there was great excitement and the children took refuge in the basement at 212 and 214. Policeman Quinn of the West Sixty-eighth street station finally shot the dog. Mrs. Frick had her wound cauterized in a drug store.

Respening of the Eric Canal. ALBANY, May 20.-The State Superintendent

of Public Works announced this afternoon that navigation would be resumed on the Krie Canal on the western division to-morrow and on Sun-day, and on the eastern division by next Mon-day night and Tuesday moraing. LIVER STAGNATION.

The European Mineral Spring Cure Brings Strength to the Liver and Organs of Digestion-Sample Free

The symptoms of a disordered liver. drowsiness and a general feeling of apathy are frequently accompanied by pains between the shoulder blades and in the small of the back, the fluttering of specks before the eyes, bilious and sick headaches, with or without nausea, followed by the more serious symptoms of jaundice, which frequently end by the formation of gall stones, A general derangement of the system now ensues, which is almost invariably accompanied by the great enemy of mankind, 'biliousness," and particularly bilious vomiting and flatulence and billous or sick headache.

In jaundice Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder renders the bile more fluid, while the use of it prevents any tendency to gall stones and at once removes billousness, In constipation is causes increased excretion from the entire alimentary tract. Thus the refuse is not allowed to decompose and become reabsorbed into the system, causing many unpleasant symptoms. Health, edited by Dr. Andrew Wilson,

says: "Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder represents in a handy form the properties of the famous springs in Europe. It is agreeable to take, while its action is free from the griping effects which accompany the use of crude saline aperients, thus being a decided improvement over all the natural and artificial salts. As a very safe and excellent family medicine this preparation may be recommended. Its use in gouty and rheumatic conditions and in liver and kidney troubles is specially indicated, while for females it is likely to prove highly beneficial in respect of its mild and yet efficient action, and for this reason is can also be highly recommended for the use of children of all ages."

For seven days from this date, Kutnow Brothers, No. 13 Astor place, New York City, will send of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder a sample, free and postpaid, to every applicant who names this paper when writing. Positively refuse substitutes; they are worthless. Sold by all druggists. Should, however, the slightest difficulty be experienced, apply direct to us .- Adv.

HID REVOLVER IN THE STOVE. Italian Endangered the Lives of Children

Michael Pasquale, a pushcart peddler of 77 Mulberry street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault. The complainant against Pasquale was Nicolo Rescinto, also a pushcarè peddler, who lives in the same house. The two men had a fight on Thursday afternoon over the ownership of an advantageous position for the pushcarts. When Pasquale got home at night and saw Rescinto among a lot of children in the

and saw Rescinto among a lot of children in the rear yard of the tenement, he drew a 44-calibre revolver and fired two shots, nearly hitting some of the children.

Policeman Burke of the Elizabeth street station, who was in the yard adjoining investigating another row, jumped over the fence in time to see Pasquale disappearing in the house. He ran to Pasquale's rooms, where he caught the Italian and put him under arrest. Burke tore the bed to pieces in search of the revolver, looked behind the chean pictures on the wall, hunted under the rag carpet, but could find ne trace of the weapon. Then he noticed that Mrs. Pasquale, who was frying onlons on the stove, kept her portly body between him and the stove door. He opened the door and there was the pistol. It had to be pulled out with a stick and cooled with water. It was loaded with four cartridges.

cartridges.

Pasquale pleaded not guilty yesterday morning and Magistrate Wentworth held him is \$1,000 ball for further examination.

D., L. & W. FLYER BROUGHT UP SHORE Two Boys Confess That They Placed Obstruc-

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., May 20.-William Brown, 18 years old, and William Stratton, 11 years old, are in the Broome County Jail charged with attempting to wreck the Delaware, Lackavanna and Western flyer, bound from Buffale to New York, at Vestal yesterday. The train was running sixty miles an hour when it struck an obstruction on the track. Almost instantly the brakes were applied and the train broughs to a stop. It was found that several fish plate had been wedged in between the rails and that boulders had been placed on the track. One of the fish plates flew upward, severing the

One of the fish plates flew upward, severing the hose connecting the airbrakes and thus applying the brakes.

United States Marshal Black was taken from this city to the scene on a special engine, and found footprints in the mud. Following these he came upon several boys fishing in the river. After close questioning, two of them. Brown and Stratton, admitted placing the obstructions on the track. They said they did it "just for fun to see them fly when the train struck them. None of the passengers was injured beyond receiving a fright and a severe shaking up.

NEW YORK MAN MISSING.

John Hancock Last Seen Three Weeks Age John Hancock, manager of the Buffalo Dis

the Imperial Hotel at Niagara Falls and going in the direction of the Falls. Mr. Hancock is 30 years old and a son of the late Chauncey B. Hancock, a member of the Produce Exchange. He is a nephew of Attorney-General Hancock, and was for many years a resident of Brooklyn, holding a place of trust with Fleischmann & Co. of this city, who own the Buffalo Distilling Company. Mr. Hancock is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club of

tilling Company at Buffalo, has been missing

since April 26. He was last seen coming out of

Brooklyn. For some time previous to his disappearance he had been suffering from nervous prostration.

MADE CHOWDER FOR THE LADIES The Rev. Mr. Meury Entertains the Aid So

ciety Connected with His Church. The Rev. Emil A. Meury, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, in Central avenue, Jersey City, entertained the Ladies' Aid Society of the church at a chowder party last night, Mr. Meury personally superintended the preparation of the chowder. He said it was made from a recipe which had been handed down in the Meury family for generations. The family gos it from the monks in Berne, Switzerland. The ladies enjoyed the chowder very much, and Mr. Meury was besieged for copies of the recipe.

Nathan Baldwin, one of the best known retired business men of New Haven, died suddenly yesterday. He returned only two weeks ago from a six months' visit to California for his health. He was born in Milford in 1824. In 1841 he entered the office of Charles Miles, a 1841 he entered the office of Charles Miles, a dealer in straw goods in New York city. Shortly afterward he went to New Orleans and to St. Louis, and later returned to New York, where, in 1848, he united with Elisha Flagg under the firm name of Flagg & Baldwin for the manufacture of straw hats. In 1851 they inoved to Milford. The plant then established expanded into a large business. Mr. Haldwin served one term in the State Senate. A widow survives. term in the State Senate. A widow survives.

Henjamin Bryer, a tea merchant, who for fifty-two years occupied the same office in Front street, died on Wednesday night at his home, 84. lexington avenue, Brooklyn, He was born in Newport, R. I. He came to this city in 1846, where he entered the tea importing house of John Caswell & Co. He rose to be a partner and eventually the successor to the firm. He leaves six children. One son is in China, where he represents a large tea importing firm.

Dr. Andrew Manning of Plainfield died on Thursday evening of apoplexy. At one time he was head surgeon in Charity Hospital, New York, He leaves a widow and daughter. Mrs. Manning is the daughter of the late Levi Hetfield. Dr. Manning was 37 years old.

James J. Traver, a well-known Northern New

James J. Traver, a well-known Northern Now York railroad man, and the oldest Old Fellow the United States in point of continuous membership, died yesterday at Sarators. He affiliated with the Odd Fellows on March St. 1846.